

Borehole

22-03-07

Log Event A

Borehole Information

Farm : <u>BY</u>	Tank : <u>BY-103</u>	Site Number : <u>299-E33-242</u>
N-Coord : <u>46,055</u>	W-Coord : <u>53,265</u>	TOC Elevation : <u>648.83</u>
Water Level, ft :	Date Drilled : <u>12/17/1973</u>	

Casing Record

Type : <u>Steel-welded</u>	Thickness : <u>0.280</u>	ID, in. : <u>6</u>
Top Depth, ft. : <u>0</u>	Bottom Depth, ft. : <u>100</u>	

Borehole Notes:

The borehole was drilled with a cable tool drilling rig, and the casing is apparently ungrouted and unperforated.

The logging engineer noted that the top of the casing is in a berm and is about 2 ft higher than the surrounding ground surface. The tool's depth was zeroed at the top of the casing (as is normal for all boreholes).

Equipment Information

Logging System : <u>1</u>	Detector Type : <u>HPGe</u>	Detector Efficiency: <u>35.0 %</u>
Calibration Date : <u>03/1995</u>	Calibration Reference : <u>GJPO-HAN-1</u>	Logging Procedure : <u>P-GJPO-1783</u>

Log Run Information

Log Run Number : <u>1</u>	Log Run Date : <u>8/11/1995</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>0.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>26.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>

Log Run Number : <u>2</u>	Log Run Date : <u>8/14/1995</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Bob Spatz</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>99.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>25.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>



Spectral Gamma-Ray Borehole
Log Data Report

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Borehole

22-03-07

Log Event A

Analysis Information

Analyst : D.C. Stromswold

Data Processing Reference : P-GJPO-1787

Analysis Date : 1/19/1996

Analysis Notes :

Verification spectra collected before and after the log runs showed that the logging tool was operating properly.

Gain drift was minimal during data acquisition, enabling a single energy calibration to be used during data processing for each run.

Repeatability at the log overlap interval was good, being within the statistical uncertainties.

Correction factors for 0.25-in.-thick steel casing were used during data processing. No water correction was applied because the borehole was dry.

Cs-137 and Co-60 were the man-made contaminants detected in this borehole. Cs-137 was found mainly from the surface to about 24 ft, and Co-60 was found lower in the borehole (from 53 to 94 ft). Cs-137 concentrations were less than 10 pCi/g, except very near the surface. Co-60 concentrations were less than 0.5 pCi/g.

K-40 concentrations increased below about 48 ft, the depth of the tank's bottom.

See the Tank Summary Data Report for BY-103 for additional log analysis.

Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots show the man-made (e.g., Cs-137) and the naturally occurring radionuclides (K-40, U-238, and Th-232). The natural radionuclides can be used for lithology interpretations. The headings of the plots identify the specific gamma rays used to calculate the concentrations.

A combination plot includes both the man-made and natural radionuclides, in addition to the total gamma derived from the spectral data and the Westinghouse Hanford Company (WHC) Tank Farms gross gamma log. The gross gamma plot displays the latest available digital data from WHC with no attempt to adjust the depths to coincide with the SGLS data.

Uncertainty bars on the plots show the statistical uncertainties for the measurements as 95-percent confidence intervals. Open circles on the plots give the minimum detection level (MDL). The MDL of a radionuclide represents the lowest concentration at which positive identification of a gamma-ray peak is statistically defensible.